

425.7 Appeals permitted — disallowed claims and penalty.

1. Any person whose claim is denied under the provisions of [this chapter](#) may appeal from the action of the board of supervisors to the district court of the county in which said claimed homestead is situated by giving written notice of such appeal to the county auditor of said county within twenty days from the date of mailing of notice of such action by the board of supervisors.

2. In the event any claim under [this chapter](#) is allowed, any owner of an eligible homestead may appeal from the action of the board of supervisors to the district court of the county in which said claimed homestead is situated, by giving written notice of such appeal to the county auditor of said county and such notice to the owner of said claimed homestead as a judge of the district court shall direct.

3. *a.* If the director of revenue determines that a claim for homestead credit has been allowed by the board of supervisors which is not justifiable under the law and not substantiated by proper facts, the director may, at any time within thirty-six months from July 1 of the year in which the claim is allowed, set aside the allowance. Notice of the disallowance shall be given to the county auditor of the county in which the claim has been improperly granted and a written notice of the disallowance shall also be addressed to the claimant at the claimant's last known address. The claimant or board of supervisors may appeal to the state board of tax review pursuant to [section 421.1, subsection 5](#). The claimant or the board of supervisors may seek judicial review of the action of the state board of tax review in accordance with [chapter 17A](#).

b. If a claim is disallowed by the director of revenue and not appealed to the state board of tax review or appealed to the state board of tax review and thereafter upheld upon final resolution, including any judicial review, any amounts of credits allowed and paid from the homestead credit fund including the penalty, if any, become a lien upon the property on which credit was originally granted, if still in the hands of the claimant, and not in the hands of a bona fide purchaser, and any amount so erroneously paid including the penalty, if any, shall be collected by the county treasurer in the same manner as other taxes and the collections shall be returned to the department of revenue and credited to the homestead credit fund. The director of revenue may institute legal proceedings against a homestead credit claimant for the collection of payments made on disallowed credits and the penalty, if any. If a person makes a false claim or affidavit with fraudulent intent to obtain the homestead credit, the person is guilty of a fraudulent practice and the claim shall be disallowed in full. If the credit has been paid, the amount of the credit plus a penalty equal to twenty-five percent of the amount of credit plus interest, at the rate in effect under [section 421.7](#), from the time of payment shall be collected by the county treasurer in the same manner as other property taxes, penalty, and interest are collected and when collected shall be paid to the director of revenue. If a homestead credit is disallowed and the claimant failed to give written notice to the assessor as required by [section 425.2](#) when the property ceased to be used as a homestead by the claimant, a civil penalty equal to five percent of the amount of the disallowed credit is assessed against the claimant.

[C39, §6943.148; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §425.7; 82 Acts, ch 1246, §4, 11]

89 Acts, ch 251, §33; 97 Acts, ch 158, §26; 2001 Acts, ch 154, §1, 6; 2002 Acts, ch 1151, §15; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §106; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §143

Referred to in [§25B.7](#), [§331.559](#)

Fraudulent practices; [§714.8 – 714.14](#)